

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION

MARY SWEARINGEN and ROBERT FIGY,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

V.

ATTUNE FOODS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No: C 13-4541 SBA

**ORDER GRANTING
MOTION TO DISMISS**

Docket 25

14 The parties are presently before the Court on Defendant Attune Food, Inc.’s
15 (“Attune”) motion to dismiss the first amended complaint (“FAC”). Dkt. 25. Plaintiffs
16 Mary Swearingen and Robert Figy (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) oppose the motion. Dkt. 30.
17 Having read and considered the papers filed in connection with this matter and being fully
18 informed, the Court hereby GRANTS Attune’s motion, for the reasons stated below. The
19 Court, in its discretion, finds these matters suitable for resolution without oral argument.
20 See Fed.R.Civ.P. 78(b); N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 7-1(b).

I. BACKGROUND

22 Plaintiffs bring the instant putative consumer class action against Attune alleging
23 various claims predicated on Attune’s unlawful sale of “misbranded” food products.
24 Attune is a food manufacturer that uses the term “Organic Evaporated Cane Juice” or
25 “Evaporated Cane Juice” or “Cane Juice Evaporated” (“ECJ”) on the label of its food
26 products, including its Dark Chocolate Probiotic Bar, Milk Chocolate Crisp Probiotic Bar,
27 Mint Chocolate Probiotic Bar, Erewhon Cocoa Crispy Brown Rice Cereal, Erewhon
28 Strawberry Crisp Cereal, and Uncle Sam’s Strawberry Cereal. Plaintiffs allege that

1 Attune's use of the term ECJ on the label of its food products violates Food and Drug
 2 Administration ("FDA") regulations because ECJ is not the "common or usual name"¹ of
 3 any type of sweetener. Plaintiffs allege that the common or usual name of ECJ is sugar,
 4 and that use of the term ECJ instead of sugar is unlawful, deceptive, and misleading to
 5 consumers. Plaintiffs further allege that Attune uses the term ECJ to make its products
 6 appear healthier than products containing "added sugar" as an ingredient.

7 Plaintiffs assert that Attune's "misbranding" of its food products violates numerous
 8 federal regulations and California statutes, including, among others, California's Unfair
 9 Competition Law, the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, and California's Sherman Law
 10 which adopts, incorporates, and is, in all relevant aspects, identical to the federal Food Drug
 11 & Cosmetic Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that Act. Plaintiffs also assert that
 12 Attune's conduct is contrary to FDA policy and guidance. According to Plaintiffs, Attune
 13 unlawfully deprived consumers of the money they paid to purchase Attune's "illegal"
 14 misbranded food products while simultaneously exposing them to potential legal risk by
 15 virtue of their possession of such products.

16 **II. DISCUSSION**

17 **A. Judicial Notice**

18 Pursuant to Rule 201 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, Attune requests the Court
 19 take judicial notice of the FDA-issued "Notice; reopening of comment period; request for
 20 comments, data, and information" for the draft guidance for industry entitled "Ingredients
 21 Declared as Evaporated Cane Juice" ("2014 FDA Notice"). Dkt. 32. This document is
 22 located in the Federal Register at 79 Fed. Reg. 12507-12508. See id. Plaintiffs do not
 23 oppose Attune's request.

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¹ FDA regulations provide that "[i]ngredients required to be declared on the label or labeling of a food . . . shall be listed by common or usual name in descending order of predominance by weight on either the principal display panel or the information panel. . . ." 21 C.F.R. § 101.4(a)(1). The regulations further provide that the "common or usual name of a food may be established by common usage or by establishment of a regulation. . . ." 21 C.F.R. § 102.5(d).

1 Under Rule 201, “[t]he court may judicially notice a fact that is not subject to
 2 reasonable dispute because it: (1) is generally known within the trial court’s territorial
 3 jurisdiction; or (2) can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy
 4 cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed.R.Evid. 201(b). Courts make take judicial notice of
 5 undisputed matters of public record. See Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 688-
 6 689 (9th Cir. 2001). Accordingly, because the Court finds that the 2014 FDA Notice
 7 satisfies the requirements of Rule 201(b), Attune’s unopposed request for judicial notice is
 8 GRANTED.

9 **B. Motion to Dismiss**

10 In the instant motion, Attune moves to dismiss the FAC on various grounds,
 11 including the primary jurisdiction doctrine. Attune contends that dismissal is appropriate
 12 under this doctrine because Congress has vested the FDA with the authority to interpret and
 13 enforce food labeling regulations and the FDA has yet to establish a final rule with respect
 14 to whether ECJ may be properly used on food labels. According to Attune, dismissal is
 15 particularly appropriate where, as here, the FDA has initiated, but not concluded, a process
 16 to consider the propriety of use of the term ECJ on food labels.

17 “The primary jurisdiction doctrine allows courts to stay proceedings or to dismiss a
 18 complaint without prejudice pending the resolution of an issue within the special
 19 competence of an administrative agency.” Clark v. Time Warner Cable, 523 F.3d 1110,
 20 1114 (9th Cir. 2008). It is a “prudential” doctrine under which a court “determines whether
 21 an otherwise cognizable claim implicates technical and policy questions that should be
 22 addressed in the first instance by the agency with regulatory authority over the relevant
 23 industry rather than by the judicial branch.” Clark, 523 F.3d at 1114. The doctrine is “to
 24 be used only if a claim requires resolution of an issue of first impression, or of a
 25 particularly complicated issue that Congress has committed to a regulatory agency, and if
 26 protection of the integrity of a regulatory scheme dictates preliminary resort to the agency
 27 which administers the scheme.” Id. (citations and quotation marks omitted).

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1 “Although the question is a matter for the court’s discretion, courts in considering
 2 the issue have traditionally employed such factors as (1) the need to resolve an issue that
 3 (2) has been placed by Congress within the jurisdiction of an administrative body having
 4 regulatory authority (3) pursuant to a statute that subjects an industry or activity to a
 5 comprehensive regulatory authority that (4) requires expertise or uniformity in
 6 administration.” Syntek Semiconductor Co., Ltd. v. Microchip Tech. Inc., 307 F.3d 775,
 7 781-782 (9th Cir. 2002); see also Clark, 523 F.3d at 1115. In considering these factors, the
 8 “primary jurisdiction doctrine is designed to protect agencies possessing ‘quasi-legislative
 9 powers’ and that are ‘actively involved in the administration of regulatory statutes.’ ”
 10 Clark, 523 F.3d at 1115 (citation omitted). “Normally, if the court concludes that the
 11 dispute which forms the basis of the action is within the agency’s primary jurisdiction, the
 12 case should be dismissed without prejudice so that the parties may pursue their
 13 administrative remedies.” Syntek, 307 F.3d at 782.

14 Primary jurisdiction may be invoked when an agency is addressing an issue through
 15 formal rulemaking procedures, as well as through adjudicative procedures. See, e.g., Clark,
 16 523 F.3d at 1114-1116; Kappelmann v. Delta Air Lines, Inc., 539 F.2d 165, 169 (D.C. Cir.
 17 1976). Several courts within the Northern District of California have found application of
 18 the primary jurisdiction doctrine appropriate “where a determination of a plaintiff’s claim
 19 would require a court to decide an issue committed to the FDA’s expertise without a clear
 20 indication of how the FDA would view the issue.” See Figy v. Amy’s Kitchen, Inc., ---
 21 F.Supp.2d ----, 2014 WL 1379915, at *2 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (citing cases).

22 In response to the instant motion, Plaintiffs contend that the primary jurisdiction
 23 doctrine does not apply because the FDA has consistently considered the use of the term
 24 ECJ to be unlawful and the FDA has never indicated that it is considering changing its
 25 position. Plaintiffs also argue that the FDA’s 2009 draft guidance regarding “Ingredients
 26 Declared as Evaporated Cane Juice” does not permit the use of the term ECJ and nothing in
 27 the draft guidance suggests or implies that the FDA would ever permit the use of the term
 28 ECJ. Further, although Plaintiffs acknowledge that the FDA recently reopened the

1 comment period for draft guidance on the use of the term ECJ and do not dispute that the
 2 FDA seeks comments, data and information on issues that directly relate to the substance of
 3 their claims, they nevertheless argue that dismissal of this action is inappropriate under the
 4 primary jurisdiction doctrine because it is unclear when or if the FDA will conclusively
 5 resolve this issue. The Court disagrees.

6 On March 5, 2014, the FDA issued a notice in the Federal Register (i.e., the 2014
 7 FDA Notice) reopening the comment period for draft guidance on the use of the term ECJ,
 8 requesting comments, data, and information from the public. See Def.'s Req. for Judicial
 9 Notice, Exh. A., Dkt. 32; see also 79 Fed. Reg. 12507 (Mar. 5, 2014). The 2014 FDA
 10 Notice states, in part:

11 We have not reached a final decision on the common or usual name for this
 12 ingredient and are reopening the comment period to request further
 13 comments, data, and information about the basic nature and characterizing
 properties of the ingredient sometimes declared as 'evaporated cane juice,'
 how this ingredient is produced, and how it compares with other sweeteners.

14 79 Fed. Reg. 12507. It further states that "[a]fter reviewing the comments received, [the
 15 FDA] intends to revise the draft guidance, if appropriate, and issue it in final form. . ." Id.

16 Following the FDA's issuance of this notice, several courts within this district have
 17 dismissed or stayed similar suits under the primary jurisdiction doctrine. See Figy v.
 18 Lifeway Foods, Inc., 2014 WL 1779251, at *2 (N.D. Cal. 2014); Figy, --- F.Supp.2d ----,
 19 2014 WL 1379915, at *3-4; Swearingen v. Santa Cruz Natural Inc., 2014 WL 1339775, at
 20 *4 (N.D. Cal. 2014); Reese v. Odwalla, Inc. --- F.Supp.2d ----, 2014 WL 1244940, at *5
 21 (N.D. Cal. 2014). The Court agrees with the reasoning of these cases. All of the claims
 22 alleged in this action are predicated on Plaintiffs' contention that ECJ is not the common or
 23 usual name for the ingredient found in Attune's allegedly misbranded food products. As
 24 such, the Court finds that the primary jurisdiction doctrine applies. Food labeling is within
 25 the special competence of the FDA, the FDA has not resolved the issue of whether ECJ is
 26 the common or usual name of the ingredient involved in this case, the FDA is engaged in
 27 active rulemaking on this issue, and deferring to the FDA for resolution of this issue will
 28 allow courts to benefit from the FDA's expertise on food labeling and will ensure

1 uniformity in administration of the FDA's regulations. See Figy, --- F.Supp.2d ----, 2014
2 WL 1379915, at *2-4. Accordingly, Attune's motion to dismiss this action under the
3 primary jurisdiction doctrine is GRANTED without prejudice.²

4 **III. CONCLUSION**

5 For the reasons stated above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

6 1. Attune's motion to dismiss is GRANTED without prejudice.
7 2. The Clerk shall close the file and terminate all pending matters.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 Dated: 5/15/2014

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11 SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
12 United States District Judge
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² In light of this ruling, the Court will not consider Attune's other arguments for dismissal.